

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5899

日六月五閏年子內緒光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1876.

五時

號七月七英 香港

PRICE \$24 PER Month.

Arrivals.

July 5. H.M.S. *Thistle*, British gunboat, 464. E. B. Powy, Swatow 14 July.
July 5. Fu-wei, Chinese, 90. A. G. Goss, Shanghai 2nd July. General C. M. S. N. C.
July 5. Johanna, Netherlands ship, 1,500. W. Riesing, Saigon 20th June. Biscoe, Macao & Co.
July 5. Louis, British sloop, 1,634. M. J. Butcher, Nagasaki 30th June. Coles and General Jardine, Matheson & Co.
July 5. Kate, Wather, British bark, 530. F. Fawles (late in charge), Bangkok 20th June. Rice, Rozario & Co.
July 5. Cinchoro, British 3-m. sloop, 304. John Haile, Kurache, 26th May. Cotton, O'Brien.
July 5. Penzito, British steamer, 632. John Cai, Saigon 1st July. Eric Melchers & Co.
July 5. Tejo, Portuguese gunboat, 400. Loui, Com. F. Alvaro, Macao 6th July.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
JULY 11.
Amoy, British steamer, for Ningpo and Shanghai.
Thon Kranon, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
Commissaire, British ship, for London.
Lion, British steamer, for Swatow, Amoy, and Tumen.
Kilkenny, British steamer, for Foochow.
Teresa, Spanish bark, for Manila.
Dora, Spanish brig for Canton, to be hopped.
William Madge, American bark, 14 Hongkong.
July 6. Tejo, Portuguese gunboat, 400. Loui, Com. F. Alvaro, Macao 6th July.

Departures.

July 5. Marie Alfred, French bark, for Tientsin.
July 6. Leon, British steamer, for Swatow, Amoy, and Tamen.
July 6. Kilkenny, British steamer, for Foochow.
July 6. Amoy, British bark, for Ningpo and Shanghai.
July 6. Dora, Spanish brig for Canton.
July 6. Fu-wei, Chinese steamer, for Canton.

Arrived.

Per *Penzito*, sloop, from Shanghai, 120 Chinese.
Per *Kate*, Wather, from Bangkok, 9 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per *Lion*, sloop, for Ningpo, &c., 30 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per *Theresa*, for Manila, 1 Cabin.
Per *William Madge*, for Honolulu, 6 Cabins and 30 Chinese.

Reports.

The Netherlands ship *Johanna* reports at Saigon on 20th June, and had variable winds from the N.E. and fine weather.

The British bark *Kate*, Wather, reports at Bangkok on 20th June, and had variable south-westerly winds from 1st July to Hongkong.

The British 3-masted schooner *Ching-ko* ports left Kurache on 25th May, and had fine weather throughout. Passed Gallo on 5th June, entered Straits of Malacca on the 9th; passed Singapore on the 22nd.

The Chinese steamer *Tsing-ko* reports at Shanghai 2nd July, and had moderate N.E. breezes and heavy rain to Pedro Franco from thence to port. Light N.E. breeze and fine weather. Passed several steamers, names unknown.

The British steamer *Lorna* reports left Nagasaki on 20th June, and had thick fog weather from Nagasaki, but continual rain and N.E. winds to Amakiri from thence, light S.W. winds and fine weather.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manilla.

(For last Month's Advice.)
Name. From. Date of Arrival.
Jewell. Manila. April 26.
Reems. Manila. April 28.
Lyon (s.). Manila. April 29.
Thomas Bell. Manila. April 29.
William Fawles. Manila. April 29.
Cicero. Hongkong. April 29.
Carl Ritter. Hongkong. April 29.
Stenior (s.). China Ports. May 1.
Dioned (s.). China Ports. May 1.
Garrick Castle. Manila. May 25.

Vessels Exported at Hongkong

(Correspond to Date.)
Name. From. Date
Antipodes. Cardiff. Jun 13.
Socia. London. Feb 6.
Mary L. Stone. Cardiff. May 16.
Min. London. May 18.
Benefactor. New York. May 18.
Gatsby and Marie. Hamburg. May 18.
M. C. G. London. May 21.
J. O. Munro. London. May 23.
Oregon. Cardiff. May 23.
Laporter. Cardiff. April 18.
Alice Buck. Cardiff. April 24.
Golden Spear. Cardiff. April 24.
Lucia. London. May 3.
Queen of the Seas. New York. May 3.
Rosa. London. May 4.
Challenge. Cardiff. May 15.
Empress (s.). Hamburg. May 16.
Hans. Hamburg. May 25.
Maudie (s.). Liverpool. May 25.
Ugo. Cardiff. May 30.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, ORAWFORD & CO.,
11, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
Sunday Goods.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to accept risks, claims, &c., of all classes
rates subject to a sum of £100,000.

SIEGMESSEN & CO.,
Agents.

1st 20, Hongkong, 1st November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND
LONDON.

The undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at Hong-
kong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Han-
kow and are prepared to grant insurance at
Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
1063, Hongkong, 1st October, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET
NO. 5, ZEILAND STREET,
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to DAVID SAUSSON, SONS & CO.,
419, Hongkong, 14th June, 1876.

TO LET
A. SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE,
No. 21, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, with Office
attached. Apply to D. E. CALDWELL,
1st 24, Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

TO LET
THE HOUSE, No. 3, POTTERING STREET,
comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling
House, detached, with Garden all round, Ser-
vants' Quarters, and Out-houses, with Godowns,
and a Fire-proof Treasury; Gas and Water
laid on; suitable for Offices and Dwelling House;
Rooms available. Apply to

H. N. COOPER & CO.,
No. 10, Stamford Street,
2nd 1030, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

TO LET
FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN
A. on the Praya, Wan-chai.
Apply to R. E. BURROWS & SONS,
453, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1876.

TO LET
With Immediate Possession.
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alex-
ander Street, Wan-chai.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE,
No. 1, Wyndham Street.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE,
No. 14, Stanley Street.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough
Street; occupation from 1st June.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE
No. 6, Stanley Street.

Apply to H. N. COOPER & CO.,
10, Stamford Street,
2nd 1030, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

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453, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1876.

TO LET
With Immediate Possession.
THE LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA,
West Point, with separate entrance,
Garden, Stable, &c., Rent, \$30.

SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

332, Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

TO LET
TO 3 MONTHS from Middle of
July, A. FURNISHED HOUSE in SEY-
MOUR STREET. Rent moderate. Ad-
dress A. B., Office of this Paper.
1st 24, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1876.

TO LET
THE DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOUSE and
GREEN GARDEN, close to the Bon-
port, Fort, Bishop's Bay, newly rebuilt and
painted over, containing 9 Rooms, Bath
Rooms &c.

For Particulars, apply to

J. J. dos REMEDIOS, Hongkong,
or to M. A. dos REMEDIOS, Macao,
143, 997, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1876.

TO LET
THE HOUSE No. 15, STANFORD STREET, at
the Corner of Graham Street, containing
7 Rooms, with Coach House, and Stabling.
Possession can be had on the 17th March inst.
Apply to TURNER & CO.,
41, Queen's Road,
1st 233, Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

TO LET
TIME UNDEMENTIONED LAND and
BUILDINGS AT HONGKONG

TO TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S
ROAD EAST.

Rent, \$25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & CO.,
No. 2, Queen's Road,
1st 24, Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO LET
(With Immediate Possession),
THE HOUSE at the west end of "The Al-
ley," recently in the occupation of the Hon.
O. C. SMITH, HOUSES on Upper Meaco Terrace,
All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also
A First-class GODOWN at Wan-chai of about
1000 tons capacity.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
1st 24, Hongkong, 18th May, 1876.

TO LET
With Immediate Possession.
THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1
and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham
Road.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Al-
ley," recently in the occupation of the Hon.
O. C. SMITH.

HOUSES on Upper Meaco Terrace,
All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also
A First-class GODOWN at Wan-chai of about
1000 tons capacity.

Apply to G. L. LINSTEAD,
149, Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET
HOUSE No. 6, WEST TERRACE, Water
laid on.

Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, Hollywood Road,
1st 24, Hongkong, 16th June, 1876.

TO LET
THE UPPER PART of "THE VICTORIA
DISPENSARY"

Apply to CHAS. S. STOKES,
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1876.

TO LET
TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER
MONK'S TERRACE

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,
1st 24, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1876.

TO LET
HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of
1 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months' per cent. per annum.

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Over-drawn Approved Securities, and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

Drawn on London, and the chief
commodities in Europe, India, Australia,
Africa, &c.

Letters of Credit issued.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
1st 24, Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

TO LET
THE UNDERMENTIONED in CHINA for the
above Manufactory.

SIEMENSEN & CO.,
Agents.

1st 20, Hongkong, 1st November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND
LONDON.

The undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at Hong-
kong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Han-
kow and are prepared to grant insurance at
Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
1063, Hongkong, 1st October, 1872.

STANLEY FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at Hong-
kong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Han-
kow and are prepared to grant insurance at
Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
1063, Hongkong, 1st October, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE
CAPTAIN M. ROST has been admitted a
PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st
July.

C. GELARD & CO.,
1st 10th, Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE
M. R. EDWARD GILCHRIST LOWE is
authorized to SIGN the Name of our
House.

HEARD & CO.,
1st 10th, Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE
THE Undersigned has been appointed
SIR RYDER LYD to LLOYD'S REGISTER
at this Port.

R. H. GIBBONS,
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1876.

NOTICE
I HAVE this Day established myself as
MERCHANT and COMMISSION
AGENT OFFICE—4, Stanley Street.

1st 10th, Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE
WE have authorized MR. BERNARD
SCHAAR to SIGN our Firm per pro-
curation from this date.

1st 10th, Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE
THE Undersigned has received instructions
to sell to LLOYD'S REGISTER
in Hongkong.

1st 10th, Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

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I HAVE this Day established myself as
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AGENT OFFICE—4, Stanley Street.

1st 10th, Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOW ON SALE
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876,
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH
year of its existence, is
NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work comp-
lete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information, the "CHRONICLE
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
• SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PEAK;

also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed especially for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THE
P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,
AND
THE COAST OF CHINA,
ALSO THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—
HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices. The present Volume also contains a
Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is
now the only publication of its kind for
China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two
Forms—Companies at \$5; or with the Lists
of Residents, Port Directors, Maps, &c., at \$3.

* The Complete Directories, at \$5, are
all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition
at \$3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, or to the following Agents—

MACAO..... Mr. J. de Groot.

SWATOW..... Messrs. Quaqua and Campbell.

AMBOYNE..... Mr. J. M. F. P. de P. & Co.

FORMOSA..... Messrs. Wilson, Macmillan & Co.

WOOCHOW..... Messrs. Hedges & Co.

NINGPO..... Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.

SHANGHAI..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz.

HANKOW and MESSRS. HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY

RIVER POETS..... & Co., Shanghai.

CHENGUO and MESSRS. HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY

SHANGHAI..... & Co., Shanghai.

PEKING..... Mr. J. & C. & Co., Shanghai.

YUNNAN..... Mr. J. & C. & Co., Shanghai.

SINGAPORE..... Messrs. Liddell and Martin.

BANGKOK..... Messrs. Maliburg, Jallew & Co.

LONDON..... Mr. F. A. G. Clement's Lane.

LONDON..... Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

LONDON..... Messrs. Davis, Head & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO..... Mr. L. P. & Co., Monteith.

NEW YORK..... Messrs. S. M. Puttin & Co.

77 Park Row.

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the
Governor and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRAUGHTS' SYNDICATE,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SELLS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
F. A. S. WATSON and Co., or
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 7, 1877.

The opening, on the 30th ultimo, of a section
of the little railway between Shanghai and
Woochow cannot be regarded as other than
a memorable event in the history of foreign
relations with China. It is true that the
line has been completed only as far as Kung-
wang, a distance of little more than four
miles, and the policy, from a financial point
of view, of opening it half-way may be ques-
tioned. But the projectors are naturally
anxious to see the undertaking an accom-
plished fact, and the opening of a portion of
it may well be regarded as a pledge of the
successful completion of the whole. The
construction of the first railway in China is
more important as signifying the triumph that
has been over obstinate prejudices and
ignorant obstructiveness than from any great
commercial results likely to arise from the
undertaking itself. It may well, and it
is sincerely to be hoped that it will do, so.
But it will scarcely prove a fortune to the
projectors. Railways, as general rule, are
not remunerative investments for capital;
some few, of course, return a large percentage
where there is a heavy, busy traffic, but
the majority yield only a moderate dividend.
It is questionable whether they would do
more than in China. They would, how-
ever, foster trade and everywhere quicken the
pulse of commerce. They are the most potent
agents for developing the resources of a
country of whatever kind. By giving the
means of cheap and speedy transit they lend
an impulse to mining enterprise, stimulate
manufacturing operations, and render agricul-
tural industry more remunerative by
throwing open more markets for products.
They have rarely failed to improve the
condition of a district; they have never failed to enrich a country, as a
whole, where they have been adopted. They
are arteries along which the tide of commerce

flows resistlessly; they are, with the
telegraph, the means of communication by
which the life of nations is quickened and
activity, and stagnation, social, political, and
commercial, averted.

Chinese officials and literati think that the
Central Kingdom is better without these
civilizing and reforming agents. Has not
China, they say, done without them for ages,
and flourished notwithstanding? But they
not, also, means of water communication
almost without rival? Are not a very large
proportion of her people amphibious, and does
not the carriage of produce afford employment
to countless thousands? Are not they well
content with the present means of travelling,
and would not the introduction of railways
deprive hosts of industrious people of their
means of obtaining a livelihood? Would
not the construction of these iron highways
interfere, on every hand, with Fung-shui, and
cause disputes about landed property? Are
not the majority of the people too poor to
avail themselves of such a costly method
of conveyance? These and many other queries
of a similar character come to their lips when
the question of railways in China is discussed.

And there is every reason to believe that
these opinions, honestly entertained by many,
will be stoutly adhered to. Every obstacle
will be placed in the way of any attempt
to develop a railway system in China.

Not only do the prejudices and ignorance of
the people bar the way, but the self-interest
of the mandarins arrays them in deadly
hostility to an institution which would
threaten to undermine their power and bring
about the abolition of many abuses by which
they thrive and fatten.

The Attorney-General mentioned that
there is an entry in Dr. Denys' handwriting:

"Mr. Kingmills had the hand-hewn timber
of the typhoon of 1874 before him."

After some further conversation a balance
sheet of the timber from July 1, 1874, prepared
by the witness and forwarded by Mr. Kingmills
to the Attorney-General, was put in his hands.

Mr. Kingmills' Stock was taken in June
and December. In taking stock no measurements
were taken until December last. The
stock was always made up from the stock-book
of the timber, and was not measured until
January 1, 1875.

After some further conversation a balance
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LITERARY AND ART GOSPI.

Jefferson Davis is said to be engaged in writing a history of the war. Dr. David Abercrombie is engaged in preparing a new edition of Lucretius' "English-German Dictionary."

The Dominion Catholic University has a library of 8,000 volumes, and a botanical museum of 80,000 specimens.

Mr. George Howell has been engaged for some months upon an edition of the "Labour Laws," the work is completed and in the press, and will be issued shortly.

The "Sister" is a name of the celebrated philologist Professor Lassen of the University of Bonn, one of the founders of the modern study of Sanskrit and Sanskrit literature.

A new novel will shortly be issued in the "Cornhill Magazine," from the pen of Mr. R. D. Blackmore, the author of "Ilion, Lorna," The title will be "Maremma; or, the Father."

The appeal lately made by Mr. Kenan to authors and antiquaries to contribute to the library at Lambeth Palace looks on the history and topography of Kent has not with a liberal response.

Professor Monier Williams, having just returned from India, has published an account of the work he has been making for creating an interest in the foundation of an Indian Institute at Oxford.

Miss Thompson, the famous artist, has just received the high distinction of being elected Honorary Academician in the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence, one of the foremost associations in the world.

The centenary of the deaths of Voltaire and Rousseau is to be celebrated in the Paris Opera. The Radical party is to have a celebration, while their opponents denounce it as an impious demonstration.

The Prime Minister has granted a pension of \$100 per annum from the Civil List to the widow of the late Shirley Brooks, the novelist, for some time editor of Punch, in consideration of her literary services to the country.

The creation of a free library and museum for Derby, Mr. Bass, M.P., a few years ago gave a donation of \$5,000 towards the object, and he has now expressed his intention to increase the gift to \$25,000.

The death is announced of Mr. J. M. Spillman, long known by his contributions to London newspapers and magazines. Mr. Spillman, it is said, died at his home, by his own hand, of "despair," which appeared in the "Illustrated London News."

The old tree which stood on Brattle Street, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and which Mr. Longfellow celebrated in "The Village Blacksmith" as the "spreading chestnut-tree," was cut down a few weeks ago. A chair made from the wood is to be exhibited at the Boston Fair.

The interesting remains representing scenes in the life of St. Ambrose, have been finished by M. Lepenot, Director of the French Academy at Rome. They are intended for the Church of St. Ambrose, in Paris, and are copies in Rome as being very popular.

Mesrs. Tegg & Co. will shortly publish a work entitled, "The Law Acting," which it is said, contains a curious account of the dead by fire, water, drowning, etc., etc., with introduction and notes, by William Tegg, editor of "Wills of their Own."

It is announced that a complete account of the great plain of China which surrounds Peking and the mountainous country which extends thence to the line of the Great Wall by Dr. G. A. Muller, physician to the Chinese Emperor, is about to be published in Germany, and will be entitled "The Great Wall of China."

The translation of the Sacred Book of the East, under the editorship of Professor Max Müller, is now, says the Academy, being prepared, begun. The editor hopes to publish about three volumes a year, the whole series being completed in twenty-four volumes, the publication of which will probably extend over eight years.

Mr. G. A. M. Foulsham, late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, has nearly finished a full and systematic treatise on the comparative philology of the Aryan nations, with special reference to Greek, Latin, and English. The work will contain a general introduction and an appendix, composed of essays on various important problems of the linguistic science.

Professor Chenevix to represent the University of Oxford at the forthcoming congress of Orientalists at St. Petersburg, and Dr. Nettles, the well-known Sanskrit scholar and sub-librarian of the Bodleian, is to proceed to St. Petersburg at the same time, and at the expense of Her Majesty the Queen, Arabi M.S.C. recently acquired by the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. T. S. Salt, in a letter to the mayor of Bradford, has expressed his intention to give two scholarships, each of the value of £20 a year, in connection with Bradford Grammar School, and two scholarships, each of the value of £100 a year, in connection with the Bradford Girls' Grammar School. Sunday schools opened by Sir Thomas Salt at a cost of more than £20,000 have recently been presented to the congregation at Salters.

The Rev. E. H. Hodges is bringing out a new and enlarged edition of "Cory's 'Antient Fragments,'" which will contain an introduction to "The Origin, Progress, and Results of Hieroglyphic and Cuneiform Decipherment," as well as on "Phoenician Literature." Numerous extracts are included in the volume from the "Babylonian" and "Assyrian" sections.

Abdullah, Aga Khan, of Qaidain, Nizam of Damasus, and others, and the book will be dedicated to Dr. Birch.

Mr. King, the master of the Barking National Schools, was the other day digging in his garden, which occupies a part of the site of the ancient abbey grounds, when he came across what he believed to be the remains of the interior of a chamber. At each corner is part of a large stone pillar, apparently of the Early Norman period of architecture, and between the pillars, to the height of nearly a foot, is a smooth wall of cement still bearing plain traces of decorative stonework, the colouring over now being quite brilliant. Two portions of a terracotta vessel were found in the same place, with the connecting portion in the same preservation. It is conjectured that what has now been brought to light is a part of what formed either a vestry or side-chapel of the old abbey church. It awaits a visit from one who knows.

"The She-King, or the Book of Antient Poetry," by James Legge, D.D., Professor of Chinese in the University of Oxford, "formally of the Bodleian Library, and now in the possession of Dr. Legge, in 1871." In that work he gave prose translations of the poems, which are now submitted to the public in metrical form, and has since been induced to bring out the translations in verse, with the assistance of his nephew, the Rev. John Legge, of Brighton. Victoria; his brother, the Rev. Dr. Legge, of Liverpool; Mr. Stevenson; and the Rev. Mr. Green, of Farnham, in Surrey. The larger portion of the poems are, however, by Dr. Legge himself. They are rendered into very pleasing verse while still preserving the character of the originals, and the volume is profaced by a history of the text of the "She-King," which adds greatly to its interest.

The restoration of Ulster Cathedral, which has been under repair nearly eight years, has now been completed. The restoration of the roof, the rearing of the choir, and the re-decoration of the choir, have been steadily advancing. Heavy screens, which formerly divided the Cathedral into three distinct and isolated portions, have been removed, so that the interior will now be seen as a whole. Some fine pews have been provided for the choir, and others which are specially designed for the choir, have been specially designed for the choir. The choir, which is the largest part of the choir, has been repaired speedily. Some small arrangements still remain to be completed, and for a time it will be found necessary to close the whole building. 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EXTRACTS.

AT EVER.

The shadows lengthen as the evening falls.
The dust is buried within the ferny brake,
From hawthorn bush the plaintive blackbird calls,
With liquid notes that moan and wail.
The water lily, with her pale, pale face,
Lies clasped upon her margin side,
Where sleepily the murmuring waters break,
And all Calypso doth in mimic song.
With finger on her lips, sweet silence to command,
Sends down her regal diadem,
Bright Venus gilders in the opal west,
As shines a lustrous solitary gem.
Of sweet my, on some fair lady's breast,
And the nightingale, with voice so clear,
Is a meek-soul'd Madeline; her looks addressed
Towards the wave, with pensive, slow drift,
And 'mid the hasty leaves takes her refuge way.

ARTHUR GRAYSON.

A NAVAL ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote will be read with interest:—1780, Jan. 16. Sir George Rodney encountered the Spanish Admiral Langara, off Cape St. Vincent. The action, which continued till two hours after midnight, was well contested, but the victory of the English was complete. Langara's own ship of 80 guns was taken, and three ships of the line besides; while four others were either sunk, blown up, or driven ashore. Langara himself who brought a prisoner into the Bay of Gibraltar, and conducted to lodgings in the town. One day, as it is recorded, the captive Spaniard went out in a boat to visit Admiral Digby, in whom ship was serving one of the young princes, the same who, in after years, became King William the Fourth. When Langara first came on board, he was presented in due form to the English prince, but when the conference between the chiefs had closed, and it was intimated that Langara desired to return, His Royal Highness appeared in his character of midshipman, and standing before the two Admirals as they sat, announced in the respectful tone becoming an inferior that the boat was ready. The Spaniard, surprised at seeing the son of a monarch as a petty officer, immediately exclaimed, "Well does England deserve her superiority at sea, when the humblest station in her navy are filled by princes of the blood." "Some doubts (says the Navy) have been expressed as to the truth of this story, as related in Dr. Water's Siege of Gibraltar, it was referred to King William himself. In reply, a letter from Sir Herbert Taylor, written by his Majesty's command, and dated the 24th of March, 1835, declares that the anecdote is correctly stated in every respect."

TALKING "SHOP."

It is generally held to be very bad taste to talk what is called "shop." Nevertheless, "shop" is perhaps, more talk than anything else. Not is this surprising. There are many people who have no thoughts beyond the means by which they make money, and it is but natural that they tongue out in accordance with their sympathies. Polish Jews are the most orthodox of the scattered tribes. From their youth they study Hebrew literature and theology, and in Poland at the present day are to be found the most accomplished Hebrew seers. If these men could set down the results of their study and their learning in an intelligible language, there would be a new literature which would outstrip the work of the lamented Emanuel Deutel. Trained from infancy to look upon Jerusalem as the goal of earthly happiness, they gladly avail themselves of any opportunity of removing from their native town

feelings as to indulge in conversations the subjects of which do not immediately interest and concern him; and there are few who are so self-sacrificing enough to attempt to do this. Indeed, perhaps, in conversation more than in any other way, it is the selfishness of humanity displayed. It is as much selfishness as an inability to see the fitness of things that induces a rich fellow-oublie to be continually probing about his establishment, and the means whereby he has made his little fortune. Not only does he fail to see that there is nothing particular attractive in the subject of grease, but he is so wrapped up in himself and his prosperity, that he instinctively feels that no matter which does not immediately bear upon himself is worth discussing. It is pretty much the same with merchants and professional men. They all strive to talk on the matters of which their daily life made up. The tradesmen dwell with unceasing self-satisfaction upon what he has done and is going to do at the vestry, the merchant extolled upon his matrimonial grandeur and greatness, the musical party chafers unceasingly over the successes which he has achieved, and the actor devotes himself either to extolling himself or damning his successful rivals with faint praise. Of course, there are many exceptions who rise superior to the vulgar and littleness of mind of their fellows, but of the majority of persons the facts of the case are as we have stated them. This is unfortunate, and especially so as those who will persist in talking "shop" seem to imagine that you must like to have your personal concerns brought on the carpet, and accordingly in preference to discussing matters upon which nearly every one can meet upon a common ground, the "shoppy" person makes you feel awkward by discussing the tricks of trade of which he may imagine you to be guilty. Though he may do this with the view of making himself tremendously funny, the chances are that when he is in the midst of mixed company he is the only person who sees the point of his joke. You sincerely feel an amount of disgust, which is all the more irritating from the fact that you have to make the attempt to appear as if you were impudently aimed. Of course, there are persons who are blessed with the possession of what may be called the trading mind, who appreciate this kind of humor, and feel complimented when their shop, warehouse, or office is referred to. Nevertheless, the shop, warehouse, or office is best out of sight when a number of people are met together for the purpose of enjoying social intercourse. So also is the magnificence of town-councils, magistrates, and other individuals who are supposed to have an influence over the public. There are plenty of subjects upon which fairly intelligent people may profitably converse, without attempting to tell over the heads of their auditors with the view of airing their talents. Conversation should be spontaneous and simple, not pretentious and priggish.

So far, we have referred only to the mere vagrancy of "talking shop." But there is another description, which is of a peculiarly irritating character, and which is the result, not so much of vulgarity of mind, as downright selfishness. You are invited to a certain house, where you meet a number of people who are on intimate terms with each other, but with whom you are comparatively unfamiliar. Naturally, somewhat disposed yourself in a strange atmosphere, you are a subject who ought to be encouraged rather than disengaged. But, also, the treatment which you receive effectively puts a damper upon you. It is true that there is plenty of conversation, but it is of such a character that you may be pained if you come to the conclusion that a conspiracy has been entered into with the view of preventing you from taking part in it. People of whom you know nothing, and, perhaps, have never seen, are talked about as quickly as tongues can rattle, but all that you find it possible to do, is to put on a smile now and then when the chatter and merriment of your entertainers are more than ordinarily effusive. The personal, domestic, and other concern of a number of persons whom you have never seen having been exhibited, it might be thought that your turn would come, and that you might be enabled to reveal your character, as an intellectual person, in your own eyes at any rate, and be enabled to appear to your considerate associates as something more than a grinning, say-nothing, piece of humanity. But, this, such is not the case. People whom you do not know, but whom you have learned to hate with a bitter hatred, having been imposed on schemes in which you are not to take any part, ought not to be expected to take any interest, are brought on the carpet. "Shunamite's" daughter Joam—The Queen,

again, you find it impossible to beat up against the combination of circumstances which is brought before you, and to come up, relatively, just as broken. The probability is that you return to your home, taking that you have made an exhibition of yourself, and those whom you have been混ming with come to the conclusion that you are a very dull and stupid person. At the same time, as locked up, are they in themselves, it never occurs to them that they have failed to give you a fair chance. They forget that, when in a fit of recklessness, you, humbly ventured to most subjects of general interest, you were courageous to persevere in your desire for obtaining profitable results, or those at all. It is time, then, that those who prefer to practice the courtesy of life should learn that about the worse form of political insolence extant is that under notice. To have half-a-dozen people in a room, and four of the six talking of what the other two really can, by the very nature of things, find nothing to say, is bad enough; but it is still worse, when it is remembered that the four are so wrapped up in opinion, that they are, probably, unconscious that they are offending against good taste. In this, as in other matters of a similar character, women are the principal offenders, though men are bad enough at times. Still, Robinson will not talk to the last, half, while Smith, who knows nothing of Jones or the coal, is standing by; but a woman will not hesitate to gabbles of a rival's dress to a congenial spirit under similar circumstances. Probably to the fact that "shop" in its various forms, is so extensively talked—though it is also so widely condemned—is attributable the circumstances that social intercourse has become a burthen to many people, who lead the lives of hermits, more than is good either for themselves or their fellows.—*Liberal Review*.

JEWS IN PALESTINE.

A Jew, looking around him, say in England, and contemplating the position which his brethren in faith have attained, feels a natural pride. In the Senate, at the bar, in literature, in art, Jews have taken places in the foremost rank, and it is natural that they would be disposed to depart from their bibles to be magnates in Jerusalem, however sincerely they may pray for the day of restoration. Modern enlightenment and intellectual progress have not been lost upon the Sonite tribes in their western wanderings and settlements, and among other things they have learned that religious aspirations must bow down somewhat to the influences of the times. This may be a dangerous statement for a Jewish writer to make of his people, but the time has come when it may be well for us to look straight in the face such facts as these. The Jewish inhabitants in Palestine are very numerous, and in Jerusalem alone there are, I believe, about 10,000. Of these but a small portion are indigenous, the great majority being immigrants from Poland and Eastern Germany. Polish Jews are the most orthodox of the scattered tribes. From

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